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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILL HEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

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The Chinese government, at the instigation of Prime Minister Li Hung Chang, has decided to erect a monument to General Gordon on the scene of his victory over the Taiping rebels.

A few days since a jury in the United States court at Galveston, Texas, gave a woman a verdict for damages against the slayer of her husband, although he had been acquitted by a jury in a criminal prosecution.

The Russian military chiefs recently assembled at St. Petersburg unanimously declared that the country would not be ready for a long time to attack any European powers. Three new railways leading to the Austrian frontier were decided upon.

It is said that railroads in this country are returning to lemon color for the body of passenger coaches. The Providence and Worcester and the Philadelphia and Reading roads have made the change. Experience shows that yellow outwears any other color.

Ex-Mayor Morgan H. Bulkeley, of Hartford, Conn., celebrated his retirement from office the other day by a very graceful act. He presented to the city portraits of all its mayors for the past 100 years, which he had collected and framed uniformly at no small expense.

M. Perrotin, the French astronomer, has been observing the planet Mars very closely of late through powerful glasses, and has come to the conclusion not only that our neighbor is inhabited, but that the Marsians are actually building gigantic canals after the custom of men of the earth.

The Jackson Memorial Association, of Lexington, Va., has given Mr. Valentine, the Virginia sculptor, an order for a statue of General "Stonewall" Jackson, of heroic size, eight feet high, in full uniform, made of bronze, and to cost $9000, the model to be ready by September 1st. The pedestal is to cost $3000.

In a paper read by a Baltimore physician it was said that persons accept medical charity who would not accept it in any other form, and who are able to pay the doctor. The reason for this condition of things lies, in a great measure, in the willingness of physicians, especially young physicians who want practice, to give their services. No other profession is said to be so charitable as the medical.

W. L. Wilder says in Science: "It is a fact not generally known that if one holds his breath, wasps, bees and hornets can be handled with impunity. The skin becomes stiff-proof, and, holding the insect by the feet and giving her full liberty of action, you can see her drive her weapon against the impenetrable surface with a force that lifts her body with every stroke, but let the smallest quantity of air escape from the lungs and the sting will penetrate at once. I have never seen an exception to this in 25 years' observation."

According to Mr. Mookerjee, a Hindoo authority on pisciculture, the results of fish-farming are remarkable. Professor Huxley has stated that an acre of land will produce in a year a ton of grain or two or three hundred weight of meat. The same area of water, however, will yield a greater weight of fish in a week. There seems to be no good reason, says Public Opinion, why fish should not be made a more important part of the diet, and with a well-managed fish pond on every farm a large amount of nutritious, valuable, and excellent food could be easily produced at a very small expense. The subject is well worth the careful attention of thoughtful farmers.

Senator Bate of Tennessee has, says the Atlanta Constitution, a peculiarity, in that he invariably appears with a cigar in his mouth, but no one has yet seen him smoking. While he used to be an inveterate smoker, for the last twenty years he has never lighted a cigar. Conversing with some of his friends he told them the story. In a battle during the war Senator Bate and his brother, Colonel Bate, were together. They were in conversation, when the Senator drew from his pocket a cigar, and struck a match with which to light it. As he did so a cannon ball tore his brother's head completely from his body. The cigar was not lighted, and to this day he has never lit one, and probably never will.

M. Jovis a well-known French aeronaut, is preparing an Atlantic air-ship with which he hopes to cross from New York to some point in Northern Europe during the Autumn. The balloon in question, which will be called the Atlantic, will be about 200 feet in height, and have a cupid measurement of 25,000 meters. It will only weigh about 4,500 English pounds avoirdupois, and with the car, rigging, passengers, and apparatus about double that amount. The car will be square, and will be divided midway by a wooden deck, above which will rise a quarter deck, both being connected by a ladder. M. Jovis, who will be accompanied by five passengers, hopes to make 70 miles an hour. He may land in Norway or Sweeden, if not in Ireland, in three and a half days after starting. Every conceivable accident is believed to have been provided against. M. Jovis does not hope that the scheme will have immediate practical result. It is purely scientific, and will cost $40,000.

An Unambitious Man.

No hot ambition, wild and wan,
Deforms my life so fair,
I'd like to be a selectman,
And have folks call me "squire,"
But I'd not climb the topmost height,
The wind of Fame's wild sport,
But yet 'twould be no more than right,
I went to General Court;
And so I'd live and die content
In modest, shy retirement.

'Tis true, I may move into town
Before my hair is grayer,
An then I hope to gain renown
And be elected mayor;
But I would not be grand and great
To make the people stare,
But were I governor of the state,
I think I would not care,
Nor let Fame's tempest-torn control,
Mar my sweet quietude of soul.

I'd live the most content of men,
Far from Fame's maddening roar,
And could I go to Congress then,
I think I'd ask no more.
Of course the President must be
The man the people choose,
And should the people turn to me,
I could not well refuse.
But still ambition would not harm
My soul's serene, transcendent calm.

I wish no splendor when I die,
But all things neat and plain,
A catafalque of ebony,
A six mile funeral train;
And I would rest in peace content,
If my loved land should raise
A million-dollar monument,
To speak to future days.
Let others toil and strain for fame,
I am content without a name.
—[S. W. Foss in Yankee Blade.

HOW THEY MANAGED.

"Pack up your things as soon as you please, my dear," said Mr. Chesney. "We're going to move on Saturday."

Mr. and Mrs. Chesney were a matrimonial firm—there was no question about that. Mrs. Chesney had always been a silent partner in the same.

"If ever I get married," said Elma, a bright-eyed girl of 17, "I won't be put upon as mamma is."

"Where, my dear?" said Mrs. Chesney, with a little start.

"Into the country," said the family autocrat. "I'm tired of this city business. It costs a great deal more than it comes to. I'm told that you can live at half the expense in the country."

"But," gasped his wife, "what is to become of the children's education."

"There's a very good district school in the neighborhood, not more than a mile distant," explained her husband, "and exercise will do them good."

"And what are we to do for society?"

"Pshaw!" said Chesney. "I wouldn't give a rap for people who can't be society for themselves. There'll be the housework to do, you know—nobody keeps a girl in the country—and plenty of chores about the place for Will and Spencer. I shall keep a horse if I can get one cheap, for the station is half a mile from the place, and I've bargained for a couple of cows and some pigs."

Meanwhile Mr. Chesney explained to his wife the various advantages which were to accrue from the promised move.

"It's unfortunate," said he, "that Elma and Rosie aren't boys. Such a lot of women folks are enough to swamp any family. Men, now, can always earn their bread. But we must try to make everybody useful in some way or other. It's so healthy, you know," added he. "And the rent won't be half of what we pay here."

"Are there any modern conveniences about the place?" timidly inquired Mrs. Chesney.

"There's a spring of excellent water about a hundred yards from the house," said her husband.

Mrs. Chesney grew pale.

"Have I got to walk a hundred yards for every drop of water I want?" said she.

"And a large rain water hogshead under the eaves of the house," added Mr. Chesney. "And I've already got a bargain in kerosene lamps. As for candles, I am given to understand that good housekeepers make 'em themselves in tin moulds. There's nothing like economy. Now I do beg to know, Abigail," he added, irritably, "what are you looking so lackadaisical about? Do you expect to sit still and fold your hands while I do all the work? Give me a woman for sheer natural laziness!"

The first sight of Mulleinstalk Farm was dispiriting in the extreme. Between rock and swamp there was scarcely pasture for the two lean cows that Mr. Chesney had bought at a bargain and the hollow-backed horse which stalked about the premises like some phantom Bucephalus.

The apple trees in the orchard were three-quarters dead, and leaned sorrowfully away from the east winds until their boughs touched the very ground; fences had all gone to ruin, and the front gate was tied up with a hemp string.

"Is this home?" said Elmer, with an indescribable intonation in her voice.

"We'll get things all straightened up after a while," said Mr. Chesney, bustling to drive away the pigs, which had broken out of their pen and were squealing dismally under the window.

Mrs. Chesney cried herself to sleep that night, and awakened the next morning with every bone instinct with shooting pains.

"And no wonder," said Spencer, there's a foot of water in the cellar.

"We must have it drained," said Mr. Chesney, with an uneasy look; "but here's plenty of things to do first.

And now began a reign of the strictest economy. Ms. Chesney himself paid for everything with checks, and not an article came into the house or went out of it, without his cognizance. New dresses were frowned upon; spring bonnets were strictly interdicted; orders were issued that old carpets should be reversed, and broken dishes repaired with cement and quicklime.

"Save, save, save! That is the chief thing," he kept repeating briskly. "Women folks can't earn; they should try their best to save."

"Boys," fluttered Rosie, "I've an idea. Mary Penn, who lives on the next farm, you know, came over to see Elma and me yesterday. Papa is earning his living; we'll earn something, too."

"I should like to know how," muttered Spencer. I might hire out somewhere if it wasn't for that wretched old horse and the pigs and the wood chopping and"——

"Oh, but there is something that won't interfere with the chores, nor with school," said cheerful little Rosie. "Just listen—all I ask of you is to listen."

And the weeks grew into months, and the red leaves eddied down into little swirls from the maple trees, and "pig killing time" came, and, with the aid of a lame, one-eyed man, Mr. Chesney laid down his own stock of pork and sausages, with the sense of being triumphantly economical.

The family had left off complaining now. Apparently, they were resigned to their doom. But there were some things that Mr. Chesney could not explain at all.

A new rug brightened up the dismal hues of the parlor carpet; Rosie had a crimson merino dress, trimmed with black velvet bars. Elma's fall jacket was edged with substantial black fur; and—grand climax of extravagance—Mrs. Chesney had a new shawl in place of the old garment which had been her mother's before her.

He looked at the housekeeping books with renewed vigilance; he consulted the stubs of his check book with a glance that nothing could escape.

"I—don't—know—how—they—manage it," said he, scratching his nose with a lead pencil that he always carried. "I hate mysteries, and I mean to be at the bottom of this before I am an hour older."

"Abigail," said he, "how is this? I've given you no money. You've long left off asking for money. How have you managed to smarten yourself and the children up so? I won't be cheated by my own wife."

Elma set down the pitcher which she was wiping, and came and stood before her father with glittering eyes and cheeks stained with crimson, like a flag of battle.

"Papa," she said, "you must not speak to mamma so. Mamma would not cheat you nor anybody else. It's money we've earned ourselves."

Mr. Chesney stared at the girl with incredulous eyes.

"And if you don't believe it, come and see how," said Elmer, flinging down her towel. "Mary Penn showed us. She told us everything, and gave us the first swarm of bees. There are fourteen swarms down under the south wall. Spencer sold the honey for us. And we planted all the nice flowers that grow down in the meadow, that you said was too stoney and barren even for the sheep to pasture upon, and Will dug and hoed around them after the chores were all done, and we sent boxes and bouquets of lilies and verbenas to the city every day by Mr. Penn's wagon. And we gathered wild strawberries before the sun was up, and got cherries out of the old lane. And the money is all ours—every cent of it."

"Honey, eh?" said Mr. Chesney, staring at the row of hives, for Elma had dragged him out into the November moonlight to the scene of action. "Well, I've seen these many a time, but I always supposed they belonged to Squire Penn's folks. And flowers and wild berries! Didn't think there was so much money in 'em. Guess I'll try the business myself next year. Queer that the women folks should have got the start of me."

After that he regarded his family with more respect. The mere fact that they could earn money had elevated them immensely in his sight.

But when spring came he lost his able co-adjutor. Miss Elma incidentally announced to him one day that she was going to be married to Walter Penn the next week.

"And mamma is coming to live with us," added Elma. "She can't stand the damp house and this hard work any longer."

But Mrs. Chesney did not go to the Penn farm. Mr. Chesney hired a stout serving maid and laid drain pipes under the kitchen stoop. If his wife really understood her business so well it was worth while to keep her well and active, he considered.

"I couldn't leave papa, you know," said Mrs. Chesney to Elma. "He means well; and now that Rebecca Beckel is coming here, and the kitchen is dry, we shall get along nicely. I wouldn't go back to the city for anything now."

"Nor I either," said Elma. "And oh, mamma, I shall always love those bee hives under the hollyhocks, for it was there that Walter asked me to be his wife."

Mrs. Chesney tearfully kissed her daughter. She, too, had been happy once, and had her dreams. It was to be hoped that Walter Penn was made of different metal from George Chesney.—[Woman's Magazine.

Are There Other Habitable Worlds

It may be reasonably presumed that the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, in consequence of their enormous bulk, have cooled down more slowly than the earth and the other smaller planets of the solar system, and are therefore less advanced as abodes of animated existence than the latter are. But even in the case of the earth it must be admitted to have revolved millions of years round the sun merely as a fiery orb before life appeared on its surface, and even after it had cooled down and become the abode of animated existence it produced, during countless millions of years more, life only in its lowest forms. The existence of man is but of yesterday. This is an instructive lesson. It teaches us that although man exists on the earth's surface it does not follow that beings of the same order of intelligence as man exist upon all the other planets or even upon any of them. Upon some of the planets life may not have yet come into existence; upon others life may exist, but in a less advanced stage than upon the earth; and the same remark is obviously applicable to the numberless bodies of the starry firmament. The state of the question then is this: We cannot pronounce positively upon the existence of life anywhere beyond the planet upon which we dwell. But reasoning from analogy, we may suppose that certain, if not all, of the other bodies of the planetary system, which in so many respects bear a strong affinity to our own planet, are in like manner the abodes of life in some form or another, and that similarly there are countless bodies in the stellar regions which may also be the abodes of life. This is a question, however, upon which the noble science of astronomy, so distinguished for the exactitude of its conclusions, does not venture to pronounce a positive opinion, seeing that there exists no sure basis of facts available for its consideration. In these circumstances it is left for each individual inquirer to form his own opinion independently of any support derived from scientific authority.—[Good Words.

The Shy Coreans.

The Coreans are the shyest nation on the face of the earth. Until quite lately they have abstained as much as possible from all intercourse with strangers, holding studiously aloof not only from Europeans, who have sought their hospitality, but also from contact with the Chinese and Japanese. Within the last few years, however, their reserve has shown signs of thawing, and we are at least able to form some opinion as to the reason of their shyness and to judge whether a closer acquaintance will reveal anything worth knowing. As to the first point, this shyness seems constitutional. There is a limit to it, for, like most shy people, the Coreans are not incurious.

The seclusion of women in this land of the shamefaced is carried to the utmost limit. Ladies out of doors wear a green mantle, which covers the whole countenance except the eyes. Nor do they willingly let their eyes be seen. "It seemed odd," said Mr. Carles, "that each woman we met should have arrived at that moment at her home; but, as we learned later on, women have a right of entree everywhere, and to avoid us they turned into the nearest house at hand." O her travelers recount that the women are taught to shun the opposite sex from their earliest girlhood. They are even exhorted to talk as little as may be to their own husbands. What is still more extraordinary is the innate modesty of the men. This sentiment impels them to work in jacket and trousers in the hottest weather, while the richer classes use a kind of bamboo framework to keep the clothes, otherwise unbearable, from contact with their skin.—[St. James Gazette.

Tea Drinking and the Teeth.

Some years since, when on duty at recruiting stations in the north of England, I took observation on the great amount of disease and loss of the teeth existing among the class of men offering themselves. It became a cause of rejection of itself in great numbers. As far as inquiries went I was led to trace it to the excessive tea drinking indulged in by the working classes in the manufacturing towns, and this went on all through the day, whether with food or not. In fact, instead of 5 o'clock tea being the invention of the upper classes, it was found to exist to an injurious extent in the working classes long before that time. Tea seems to have a peculiar tendency to cause hyperæmia in the tooth sacs, leading to inflammation and, eventually, abscess of the fang, with, of course, dentralgia at every stage. Whether this special tendency was due to theine or tannin having an elective affinity for dentine it is not possible for me to say. It would be curious to know if medical men, practicing in such manufacturing districts, had observed the deterioration of teeth to be coincident with tea drinking.—[British Medical Journal.

Face to Face.

"You wouldn't think," he said, indicating a gentleman across the street, "that that ordinary, commonplace looking person has many times stared death unflinchingly in the face."

"Why, no, is he a desperate character?"

"Not very; he's an undertaker."—[New York Sun.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Its Full Text as Adopted by the Chicago National Convention.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in National Convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished! We also recall, with our greetings and with prayer for his safe recovery, the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulation to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Republican Government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress, owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the Treasurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862 against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretence of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and State Governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a wilful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories to form constitutions and establish State Governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho, and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a Free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our ship-yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defence for the protection of our defenceless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportat on. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any others in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the Treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unworthy the spirit and unpatriotic, and as tend ng to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defence against a foreign enemy.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws, at the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights, it should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1881 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest Government of sound finance, of free loom, or purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invited the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present Administration.

FATAL FOREST FIRE.

Four Lives Lost and a Village Swept Away in Nova Scotia.

The gold mining village of East Rawdon, Nova Scotia, has been destroyed by a forest fire. Two hundred people are left homeless and four persons lost their lives in the flames. The fury of the flames was increased by a sharp southwest gale, which drove the fiery tongues over the little hamlet and hurried them on their destructive course, when, in seeming remorse, they rested for a moment, both to attack some threatened home whence the inmates, mostly mothers and children, taking advantage of the hesitation of the roaring flames, made a hurried escape. Then on again they leaped, impelled by the furious gusts, and licked up cottage after cottage, leaving only charred and smoking timbers to mark the spot where but a few brief moments before stood comfortable homes.

Scarcely in advance of the hungry flames and with the scorched atmosphere urging them onward, mothers fled from beneath their falling roofs with their little ones clinging to their clothes. Mrs. Manning and two children were burned to death in their mad efforts to escape. The husband and five children died from diphtheria last fall and now the entire family is annihilated.

John Driscoll saved part of his furniture, but was burned to death in his efforts to save an old trunk. A lad named Carpenter wrapped his coat around his invalid and half-suffocated mother and carried her on his back, with his little brother under his arm, to a place of safety one mile distant. The mother's head was badly burned and the young hero's hat burned as he escaped with his living treasure. The fire destroyed twenty dwellings and stores, together with the mill crusher and hoisting gear.

Forest fires have done enormous damage in New Foundland also, and the beautiful Goulds Valley has been stripped of its splendid timber and left a charred wilderness.

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

An Experimental Colony Established by Them in Chihuahua.

Solon Humphreys, Judge J. F. Crosby and the other owners of the Great Corralites hacienda, in Northwestern Chihuahua, Mexico, a few days ago sold a portion of the estate for $500,000 to Andrew J. Stewart and George M. Brown, both of Salt Lake City. The tract thus sold embraces nearly 500,000 acres of fine agricultural and grazing land, and has a railroad line projected. It is now disclosed that the buyers are acting on behalf of the Mormon Church. An extensive emigration from Utah into Mexico is evidently contemplated. An experimental colony was sent out two years ago to the vicinity of the tract just purchased, and proved a complete success. Their farming, gardening, fruit-growing and cattle-raising prospered surprisingly in their settlement along the Cosagrande River. They have built schools, churches and storehouses, and have cultivated a friendly sympathy with their Mexican neighbors. They appear to have given up polygamy, and comport themselves as model citizens, although they yield implicit obedience to their Elders and Bishops. Recently all accessions to their numbers have come from Mormon settlements in Arizona.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Chicago players call Krock and Flint the blonde battery.

CHARLEY SNYDER, the catcher, has been made Captain of the Cleveland team.

PRESIDENT NIMMICK of the Pittsburgs is tired of baseball, and is going to retire.

IT is said that President Lyons of the Louisville Club will manage the club himself.

ELMER FOSTER, of New York, is a success as fielder and base-runner, but not as batsman.

BOSTON is certainly *the* baseball city of the country. The attendance up to June 7 was 65,085.

PHILADELPHIA'S new second baseman, Delahanty, has stolen eight bases in ten games.

WELSH is New York's great pitcher this season. In ten games he allowed but eighteen earned runs to be scored off his delivery.

DALRYMPLE has made only one error in twenty-two games played in left field for Pittsburg.

PITCHER CARUTHERS, of Brooklyn, made two home runs off Bakely in a Brooklyn-Cleveland game.

TOM LYNCH, of Birmingham, leads the Southern League in batting. Moak Cline, of Memphis, is next.

DUNLAP, Pittsburg's second baseman, has played seventeen consecutive games this season without an error.

THE Western Association umpires are better than those of the League, and they receive $500 more pay.

NASH, of Boston, had thirteen plays on second base in the last Boston Detroit game, and made only one error.

HARRY WRIGHT, manager of the Philadelphias, will push the movement for a double umpire system next season.

"DON'T get married to that base," is one of the expressions now used by the coachers when a player is "hugging" a bag.

A NINE has been organized out in San Francisco made up exclusively of Chinamen. They are not much as base runners.

WASHINGTON ought to be pretty well used to shut-outs now. It has been whitewashed oftener than any other League team.

KANSAS CITY has not yet got over the wild Western habit of throwing money to its favorite pitcher and bricks at the umpire.

GOVERNOR HILL saw the Detroits whip the New Yorks in the first of the series of four games on the Polo Grounds in the Metropolis.

IT is said that McPhee, of Cincinnati, has never yet been fined by umpire or manager. That is a record few or no professionals can equal.

TROY, N. Y., has a Gentleman, and Cleveland, Ohio, has a Goodfellow on its respective nines. The former is a pitcher and the latter a catcher.

A COMPARISON of Richardson's work with that of the famous second basemen of other teams, shows New York's modest little player to be the greatest of them all.

THE Mikado of Japan has issued an edict against what he calls "the pernicious game of baseball, which the foreigners are attempting to introduce into this country."

DURING a game at Buffalo, N. Y., recently, a foul ball struck by Reidy hit a citizen in the grand stand in the vest pocket, igniting a lot of matches which he had there. His vest was wrecked.

KELLY, of Boston, says there is no reason why a player should be hit by a pitched ball. He has not got a base that way this season. Not all ball players are as quick as Kelly, however, nor so plucky.

PITCHER NEAL, whom Savannah sold to Louisville as a phenomenon in 1886, is again launched on the sea of success by his good pitching for Columbus. He is a right-hander, with a wonderful drop ball.

HARVARD begins to loom up as the probable winner of the collegiate pennant. In order to tie them Yale will have to win the last three scheduled games, one of which is with Princeton and two with Harvard.

PITTSBURG expects to secure twelve new players within a few weeks. Two of them are League men. Dalrymple and Smith will be temporarily suspended because they cannot bat and Mail will become a regular pitcher.

ADRIAN C. ANSON, the famous Chicago baseball captain, is thirty-six years old and has been a ball-player since he was nineteen. In the twelve years that he has been with the Chicago club it has won the championship six times.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	31	14
Detroit	28	17
Boston	29	20
New York	25	21
Philadelphia	23	22
Pittsburg	15	28
Washington	16	30
Indianapolis	15	30

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn	30	15
St. Louis	29	14
Athletic	29	18
Cincinnati	27	21
Baltimore	23	23
Cleveland	16	30
Kansas City	15	31
Louisville	14	34

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MARIE ROZE has sung the part of Carmen 630 times.

SCHUBERT, the composer, died in great poverty and distress.

SARASATE, the violinist, is having immense success in concerts in London.

SARDOU is dramatizing Blanche Roosevelt's "Copper Queen" for the French stage.

HELEN DAUVRAY, the wife of Ward, the ball player, was one of the best dressers on the stage.

THERE was an unsuccessful plot to kidnap Mme. Patti in South America and hold her for ransom.

HENRY C. STANLEY'S musical farce comedy, "A Postage Stamp," is to be one of next year's chief novelties.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S Company from New York will open its engagement at the Paris Vaudeville on September 3.

THREE THOUSAND singers took part in the Twenty-fifth Annual Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, at St. Louis.

THE pictures most prominent in London shop windows are Mary Anderson, Henry Irving, Grace Hawthorne and Queen Victoria.

MRS. RIGNOLD, who died a few days ago at Birmingham, England, was the first actress to undertake the part of Hamlet. She tried it fifty years ago.

HELEN BARRY will open the new Union Square Theatre, New York, September 3d, in the three-act comedy, "A Woman's Stratagem," and the one-act drama, "After."

AMONG the prized articles on view at the Musical Exhibition at Boulogne is the skull of the composer Donizetti. It was found in a butcher's shop at Florence, where it served for years as a penny till.

STUART ROBSON and William H. Crane, whose names for the last ten years have been inseparably associated in the theatrical world, have resolved to dissolve partnership and each pursue his own way.

ICE is to be put in the tank of water which represents the East River in "Lost in New York" at the Bijou Theatre, New York, so as to keep the water cool and thus diminish the temperature of the auditorium.

IT is announced that the supper, with champagne and trimmings, that Richard Mansfield furnishes in "A Parisian Romance" costs that young actor $30 a night, and there is no time to eat much of it, either.

OVER two thousand yards of canvas will be used in the New England Panorama Philipoteaux is painting for "The Old Homestead," to be produced at the New York Academy of Music next fall by Denman Thompson.

THE remains of Beethoven, at present interred in the Wahringer Cemetery at Vienna, will be exhumed and placed in that quarter of the central cemetery reserved for the dust of eminent men. His remains will be laid near those of Schubert.

THE whole line of the Nicaragua Canal has been located, including complete and thorough surveys of the two possible locations on the east end known as "the lower route," surveyed by Commander Lull in 1872-73, and "the upper route," surveyed by Mr. Menocal in 1885.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

A Mother Kills Her Three Children and Herself with Strychnine.

Early Wednesday morning Mrs. [illegible] Marck, living in a tenement in [illegible] City, Penn., administered strychnine to three children, Mary, Helena and Elsie, seven, three and four years, and then followed a large dose of the poison herself. In less than three hours Mary, Helena and the mother were dead, and little Elsie died in the throes of her fatal convulsions.

A druggist living near said that Mrs. Marck had called early in the morning and purchased an ounce of strychnine to kill rats. Going home she went into the kitchen, front room over the hallway and three bedrooms, prepared the fatal dose. The poison was then put into three pitchers of milk and set to cool. The milk was then brought to the breakfast table, and the mother, it appears, refused to sit with the rest. Around the table were the father, Joseph Marck, the mother, the oldest girl, Mary, 8 years old, Emma, 4 years of age, and the baby Elsie, 18 months old. The mother gave a little milk to each of the children and some to her husband. Twice she took some of the milk herself, and tried to prevail upon her husband to drink of it. The latter, however, did not care for milk, and therefore although she urged him to drink it, he drank some of the four year-old girl, drank some of the baby's portion, but did not take as much as the others.

Every evidence indicates that the deed was the result of calm deliberation, and was not committed on the spur of the moment, or under excessive excitement. Her object was to kill her entire family, every one of whom she would have murdered if it had failed in one instance by the husband

The North Carolinian.

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For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETTER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
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AUDITOR,
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THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
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DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
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DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUNTON,
of Cumberland county.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The National Republican Convention met at Chicago on the 19th and adjourned on the 25th. It had an important work to do, and it proceeded with careful deliberation, and it acted wisely. The settling of contests, formulation of platform and the nominating speeches took up the time til Friday, (see synopsis on last page,) when the first ballot was taken, as follows: Sherman, 229; Gresham, 111; Depew, 99; Alger, 84; Harrison, 80; Allison, 72, and the balance divided on Hawley, Rusk, Phelps and others. At the fifth ballot, on Saturday, the leading vote was; Sherman, 224; Harrison, 213; Alger, 142; Allison, 99; and Gresham, 87. Then adjourned till Monday when, on the eighth ballot the vote was; Harrison, 544; Sherman, 118; Alger, 100 and Gresham, 59, whereupon motion of the leaders of the other candidates, the nomination of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was made unanimous. Hon Levi P. Morton, of New York, was then nominated for Vice President.

The nominations are good, strong and acceptable ones. General Harrison is neither a "dark horse," nor a second-rate man. His fame as soldier, orator and statesman is national. So, too, is Mr. Morton a most excellent selection. He is intensely popular throughout the great Empire State. He is amply equipped and fully "fills the bill."

The declaration of principles enunciated (see it on 1st page) cannot fail to meet the approval of every loyal American freeman. The platform is clear, patriotic, grand. From beginning to end it is filled with living truths, and they are sublimely expressed. It emphasizes the fact that the main issue now before the American people is Protection or Free Trade, and it meets it with the courage furnished by the conviction that these principles have made the growth and prosperity of the country great beyond all precedent.

The great contest now is squarely on,
And we'll surely win with Harrison!

RATIFIED IN ENGLAND.

How many of our readers are aware of the fact that the action of the St. Louis Convention meets with very cordial approval in England. The renomination of Cleveland pleases the English papers exceedingly, and they proceed at once to discover a great advance in this country toward free trade. They all interpret his nomination as an endorsement of his message, which they rightly understand is a step toward the policy they advocate. They understand this plainly, and it is well for our people to know it.

But unfortunately for Mr. Cleveland, his English admirers and ratifiers cannot vote for him. If they could he would be re-elected without any difficulty. With the issue squarely drawn between a candidate standing on a free trade platform endorsed by England, and one standing on an American platform endorsed by every patriotic citizen, there can be little question as to the result.

The American system of Protection—taught by Henry Clay and advocated by the Republican party—is one wherein every industry is interrelated with and interdependent upon every other. Each industry stands as a pillar in a structure. If any one is pulled down the structure is weakened. When this American system is destroyed labor in Europe and in this country must stand on the same level as to wages.

The North Carolina delegation at the National Convention organized as follows: Chairman, J. J. Mott; Secretary, J. C. Dancy; Organization, J. H. Williamson; Credentials, D. L. Russel; Resolutions, J. C. L Harris; Member of the National Committee, W. P. Canaday.

SOME OF THE REASONS.

The Republican party advocates the protective policy for many reasons. Among them we enumerate the following;

1. Because it realizes the superior and happier condition of our people and their greater prodactive ability when, in a country presenting the varied opportunities here afforded, they can engage in diversified industries, each enabled to select that pursuit best adapted to his capacity, his inclinations, and his taste,

2. Because it believes, in a country of such vast extent of territory, with such variety of soil and climate, and possessing such immense and varied natural resources for the development of agricultural mining, manufacturing and commercial wealth, a free people can best attain the highest degree of general prosperity and perform the high mission committed to their charge by diversifying their industries, developing the abounding resources they possess, and achieving and maintaining their industrial independence, the staunchest ally of political freedom.

3. Because it believes that the United States can and should be self-supporting, furnishing by the labor of its own people, and, in so far as possible, from its own productions, all the necessaries and as many as practicable of the luxuries used or consumed by our people, relying upon competition and the operation of well-recognized principles of political economy to so regulate prices that the laborer and the producer of such merchandise shall receive reasonable recompense and the consumer obtain the same at reasonable cost.

A FEW MORE TARIFF POINTS.

Concerning the subject of the Tariff to be a vital one, the CAROLINIAN is disposed to "keep it before the people." It is the *main* issue in the coming campaign.

Employment, not cheapness, is the main spring of national contentment. Internal production and internal consumption are the best tests of natural prosperity. He is a foolish man who denies the truth of those two propositions.

We hear free traders prating about "cheap blankets and cheap salt." They are a mockery if labor is cheaper still. Free trade means untaxed foreign competition. It cheapens a *few* things the workman consumes, but cheapens *everything he produces*. On the other hand protection raises the price of a few things the workman consumes, but raises the price of everything he produces, and higher wages means a higher standard of life for home, wife and children.

Again, free trade means cheapness to the few rich idlers with fixed income, but longer hours, lower wages and harder work to the workers who are the many.

An ex-Senator, in speaking of Mr. Thurman, says:

"I served with him as a member of the Judiciary Committee. It is a sad reflection on 'the eternal fitness of things' that the Democratic party and Mr. Cleveland should now have to appeal to Judge Thurman for help. It was strange that he should be regarded as young enough for Vice Presipent by men who have hitherto considered him too old to serve his party either as President, Cabinet officer, Foreign Minister or Justice of the Supreme Court."

It was protection to home industries—agriculturai and mechanical, and the creation of a currency when money was found to be too scarce to carry on the business of the country; it was the prompt and wise governtal expenditures for necessary objects made by the Republican party in spite of Democratic protests and resistance which not merely saved the Union but placed it in the front rank of Nations.

It is proposed to enact a law in Louisiana prohibiting under penalty, the manufacture, sale or use of dangerous weapons. A heavy special tax is to be placed on those now owned in the State, the proceeds to go to the public schools. A person convicted of carrying concealed weapons to be punished by imprisonment.

A cotemporary remarks that Mr. Cleveland is in three grammatical cases at the same time. The St. Louis Convention shows him to be in the nominative case; his grip on the Democratic party proves him to be in the possessive case; and his efforts to remain in the White Hou se place him in the objective case.

On with the grand debate: Resolved that Protection and the Staa Spangled Banner are to be preferred to Free Trade and the Bandanna Affirmative, the Republicans: negative, the Democrats; refere, Uncle Sam

The best definition we have yet seen of a "tariff reformer" is that he spends one-fourth of his time denying that he is a free trader, and the other three-fourths howling for free trade.

The people have a right to demand that their President shall not promise Civil Service reform with his lips and break every such promise in practice.

THE LABORER INTERESTED.

The laborer, like the farmer, is deeply interested in maintaining a sound protective-tariff system, and, that it shall be stable, so that he may not suffer from fluctuating, uncertain, and falling prices for his labor. The threatening attitude of the Democratic party towards the now well-recognized American policy of protection has cost the laborers of this country untold millions of dollars. Its policy tends to quicken the manufacturing and industrial bee-hives of Europe, while, in a corresponding degree, it checks, hinders, and retards the capital and the manufacturing engines of our own country. Every dollar that is sent from this country to the laborers of Europe must come from the pockets of our own working men.

The people have a right to demand a higher standard of integrity than that their President shall in his letter of acceptance pledge himself to one term, and then by every official act afterward work for a second nomination and appeal to them again for a re-election.

A young Irishman on applying to an old farmer for a job was asked "What brings so many of yon Irishmen over here?" "Well sor, we lost a part of the Lord's Prayer in Oirland and come here to find it." Farmer: "What part might that be?" Irishman: "Our daily bread."

The New York World remarks that "at St. Louis the stream of fraternal love gushed like a geyser" This is the first time we ever heard St. Louis whisky called fraternal love.

An Appeal by a Southern Member.

Congressman Yost.

All of my life I have listened to Democratic orators in my own State inveighing against a system which they claimed made the Southern people pay an enormous annual tribute to the manufacturers of the North. If such a day there ever was, that day has passed.

To-day the new South is rearing her proud head and demanding recognition of her claim for a place in the list of manufacturing communities. And that claim will be recognized if the policy which has made the nation great shall continue to bless the land. It seems to me an inopportune moment for Southern Representatives to be advocating a change. Just as we are preparing to contend for industrial supremacy; just as we are about to demand a tithe of the great tribute we have paid; just at the time the tables are turning and Northern enterprise and capital are seeking to plant their converters in the midst of our vast fields of raw material; just as we stand on the summit of Pisgah and see the land of promise spread out before us, just at this time Southern Representatives on this floor are working might and main to turn the tide of prosperity back to its original channel, or, ten thousand times worse, away from this nation altogether.

Gentlemen of the South, as the humblest among you, let me beg you to pause for a moment and consider the welfare of the people who sent us here. The day has passed when the South can afford to be content with theories, however eloquently they may be presented. She stands to-day naked in her poverty; not asking alms but asking simple justice. She has paid her tribute to the North. She has made rich that favored section, and now she asks that the same policy may be continued while she exacts her tribute in return.

And who refuses to recognize the justice of her demand? Not the men on this side of the chamber. With one accord they welcome her to her new estate. Can those she has honored, to whom she has given her high places and to whose keeping she has confided her interests—can they afford to step athwart the pathway of her progress and stay her onward stride?

Deny it if you will, disguise it as you may, I know and you know that things are passing away in the South, and that the new South—that South which no longer lives on sentiment; that South which is practical and is looking forward to a future big with material prosperity—is not the mere vision of an enthusiast, but is a live entity. To-day she is demanding her rights and will be satisfied with nothing less. She can get them if the men who stand as her representatives on this floor will do their simple duty. No member of this House could have been elected from Virginia had he made his canvass on the basis of the Mills bill, and if the people are true to themselves, no member will be elected to the next Congress on any such platform. If they fail to do it, then I warn them that a day of reckoning will come.

At length and at last the intelligent business people—the men who work with their hands and work with their heads—are recognizing the fact that the future of the South is linked with industrial progress.

They see that the upbuilding of their section, the development of its wondrous latent wealth, the utilization of its splendid water-power that now runs useless to the sea, and the prosperity of all of its people is dependent upon the maintenance of a protective tariff. They see material benefits, home comforts, a richer return for their labor, and a grander destiny for their section, on the one hand, whilst on the other are the crumbling idols of a day that is gone, the reckless clinging to a name, the senseless bondage of passion and prejudice, the promises that have been broken, the faith unkept, the want and povery and humiliation that have been the price she has paid for the advocacy of a theory that ought to have been buried ere the smoke had fairly cleared from the field of Appomattox. With the emancipation of the last slave should have disappeared the dream of free trade in the South; for the slavery of purchase, or the slavery of penury, and free trade are Siamese twins,

The Fruits of Protection.

Congressman Henderson.

I spent the early years of my life on a farm. From the time that I was six years old until I entered my twenty-second year I toiled early and late on a farm. That was from 1846 to 1861—a period within which Democracy and its leading doctrine, free trade, gave the world the strongest test of the unwisdom of both.

I remember how the farmer had to toil like a galley-slave during that period. I remember the good crops, but the starvation prices of that period. I recall the poor and dear clothing of that period. I remember the oppressive "store bills" of that period. I remember the bad money, bad politics, bad teachings, bad laws, bad tariff, bad mortgages, and bad everything of that period of Democratic supremacy.

You could tell the difference between an audience made up of farmers and their wives and children on the Fourth of July in those "dear" old Democratic days and an audience of "city folks," as we used to call them. You can not detect that difference to-day.

The "leg cabin" has disappeared. Confortable homes, a good carpeted room, a spring wagon, a barn, a buggy or carriage for the trip to church or the town, a country paper, and often a good daily, books, plenty to eat and wear; these are the fruits of protection that the farmer enjoys to-day. This is the rule in the great Northwest, and pinching poverty is the exception.

The Roll-Call.

In every military encampment at sunrise a roll of all the names of the members of each company is called by the orderly sergeant. Beginning with Allen Adaire he goes down the list to Zaccheus Zeigler; all present call out "here!" and are so entered. If no response is heard, an inquiry is instituted and absent ones are in some way located, when the orderly sergeant turns and salutes the captain, who is waiting the result, and reports "All present or accounted for!"

In the office of two Philadelphia physicians there is a roll of patients who answer by letter each three weeks to the call of the roll of their names. In the list are hundreds from every State and Territory, beginning with Alabama and ending with Wisconsin and Wyoming. These patients' reports are very curious in the minutia of their details. An interesting feature is the emphasis of cases the patient having only been led to try treatment by these physicians, after every other resource had proved fruitless. The name given to this treatment is "Compound Oxygen," and if you would like to learn more of it, send your address to Drs Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, who publish a brochure entitled "Compound Oxygen—its mode of action and results." "The right sort of a jury," etc, besides monographs on various diseases all of which are sent free to any applicant.

American Enterprise.

No invention of the nineteenth century has worked a greater revolution in household economy or conferred more of a benefit on humanity than the sewing machine.

The first productions were crude and uncouth in the extreme, and it was reserved for American skill and ingenuity to bring forth a machine of any practical value.

In order to appreciate the great advancement which has taken place it is only necessary to compare one of the machines built during the infancy of the invention with one of the latest improved "Light Running New Howe."

All the really good points contained in other machines have been utilized in its construction. Many new improvements and devices have also been added, the result of which is a machide as nearly perfect as it is possible to make one.

For simplicity, durability, ease of management and capacity for work, the "Light-Running New Home" has no rival, and the happy possessor of one may rest assured that he or she has the very best the world affords. See advertisement on another page of this paper.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used for severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

The Laugh Cure.

All sorts of isms pathies and "cures" have had their day, their disciples, and more or less success, but the "Laugh Cure" we have always with us, or ought to have, for it is sure to beenfit even where it may fail to cure. Since the most ancient "chestnuts" will often provoke the heartie t laugh; especially when served up in a new dress, we can afford to forgive the man who has collected many old and new favorites in a paper covered book called "Medical Sense and Nonsense," for ten cents. Illustrated. It is confidently offered as antidotal to the 'blues,' stimulating to the diaphragm, and accelerating to the blood circulation, and is served out by mail "on receipt of price," by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Newbern Journal says that the stock of grass widowers is largely on the increase in the city. It is added to by each departing train, at the present rate of uxorious exodus the town will soon be in verity under a white man's goverment,

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, 1. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government, and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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The next session begins August 30. Tuition reduced to $30 a half year. Poor students may give notes. Faculty of fifteen teachers. Three full courses of studies leading to degrees. Three short courses for the training of Business men, Teachers, Physicians, and Pharmacists. Law School fully equipped. Write for catalogue to

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We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

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The next term of the NORMAL SCHOOL will begin at Elizabeth City N. C., on

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and continue three weeks.

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or Hon. C. C. POOL, Chairman of Local Board, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

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ROANOKE COLLEGE,

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DRESS GOODS

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The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

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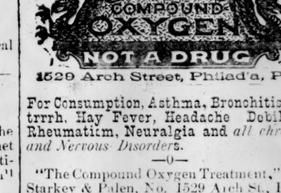

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"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

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No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the Negro Soldiers during the wars 1775, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 30 to 90 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.00 for outfit. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper.

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GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

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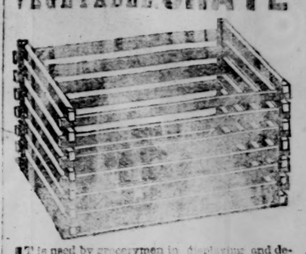

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It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart boxes respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the boxes separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

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113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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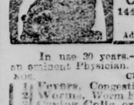

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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sores Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Nervous Prostration or Debility	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
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Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

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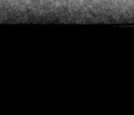

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO

A

BIG

OFFER!

—o—

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them. as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those boautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins ase very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them,

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. E. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Work.

☞ And keep at it.

☞ For "time is money" now.

☞ The melon vines are promising.

☞ Some of the corn is beginning to silk and tassel.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the State University at Chapel Hill.

☞ Teacher! are you getting ready for the Normal? It commences on July the 9th

☞ Bishop Watson will officiate a Elizabeth City on July 3d; at Newbegun on July 4th, and at Woodvill on July 5th.

☞ Our venerable townsman John Benbury, after a lingering illness, departed this life on Sunday, aged 70 years, 1 month and 26 days.

☞ A ticket that will command respect and *gain votes* is what every true Republican in Pasquotank is now demanding.

☞ Mr. Wm. Halstead appears to be the champion cabbage-grower of this locality. He has been bringing samples to this market weighing 18 pounds.

☞ It is a safe rule, in politics as well as in business, never to trust a man who has once deceived you. You are apt to be cheated again if you do.

☞ There will be a grand Trotting Race on the Track of "The Elizabeth City Fair" Grounds on the 4th of July, at 3 o'clock p. m. The horses entered are "Lota," and "Sella Exie," both of Norfolk. Purse, $250. Both horses are said to be fast and well matched, so an exciting race may be expected. Admission 25 c's.

☞ We are glad to be able to announce that the managers of the Elizabeth City Fair are inaugurating active measures to make the third annual exhibition a large and satisfactory one. We are assured the premium list will be out as soon as it is printed. The CAROLINIAN will have considerable to say about the Fair in coming issues.

☞ We appreciate the interest manifested in the CAROLINIAN. With no special effort, and without canvassing, its circulation is gradually increasing. We simply ask our patrons to show the paper to such of their neighbors as they think would like to read it, recommending it so far as they honestly can. The right word fitly spoken often does good, and it costs nothing.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN wanted Harrison, and Harrison it is! Having his picture hanging conspicuous in his office, he has for months pointed him out to his friends as the "coming man," and two weeks ago he named him in these columns. So, of course, when the news came in on Monday that he was nominated, to say the editor was delighted is only stating it mildly. He shouted

"Hurrah for Young Tippecanoe,
And he will be *elected* too!"

——We made the acquaintance of General Harrison at the Chicago Convention in 1880. He impressed us strongly and favorably, and from that time on we have felt that, sooner or later, he would occupy the White House. And he *will* on the 4th of next March!

☞ Much complaint has been made by Republicans in this county because of the manner in which the precinct meetings to elect delegates to the County Conventions have been held. It is charged that many of them have been called without full notice, held at out-of-the-way places, and manipulated by and in the interest of a very few men. All this has not only given great dissatisfaction, but it has been one of the main causes of the falling off in Pasquotank's Republican vote. To remove all cause of complaint, it is suggested and urged that hereafter the County Executive Committee, which is composed of the chairmen of the precinct committees, in issuing the call for the County Convention order that all the precinct meetings be held at one time and at the regular place of voting. Then all who feel an interest will know when and where to meet; and, too, it will be impossible for any man or clique to be at each one to "fix up" delegates. The result will be nominations more satisfactory to the people. For this reason, and because it is absolutely fair, the CAROLINIAN endorses the suggestion.

☞ Corn was 62½ cents at Norfolk yesterday.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

☞ Whiskey is expensive. It costs a man dollars and sense,

☞ Incompetent help on a farm is dear at any price.

☞ A mortgage on the farm is as uncomfortable as a saddle on a sore-backed horse.

☞ Work is not only honorable, but it affords the only real and lasting enjoyment in life.

☞ The Fair Ground Gate will be thrown open every day, at 4 o'clock, p. m., free to all, to practice for the 4th of July race.

☞ Every young man should decide upon some calling suited to his abilities and training, and then he should be governed by these rules—"stick, dig, and save."

☞ Mr. Rufus Scott, residing a few miles from the city, informs us that from one barrel of potatoes planted he has dug nineteen barrels. They were of good size, some of them weighing 20 ounces.

☞ The men who get through with the most work are those who never seem to be busy, while those who have a morbid habit of being busy and never have a minute's leisure are the worst of time-wasters.

☞ In the opinion of the CAROLINIAN the protection of our industries is the key-note of our future prosperity and the great political question of the hour. It isn't the "bloody shirt," but the *jacket of industry* we all should put on.

☞ Will some free tracer please rise and inform us when a farmer could buy so many yards of cloth of any kind, or so much of any product that he consumes on his farm for a bushel of corn or of potatoes as he can to-day?

☞ "All is fair in politics," says the demagogue; but deception and trickery never is. They may be submitted to for awhile, but, sooner or later the people will rebuke and "set down" on them. Honesty is *always*, the best policy.

☞ Said a gentleman to us the other day. "I voted for Cleveland. The promise was 'better times.' I have been deceived. I will vote against Cleveland in November." This gentleman voiced the feeling of thousands throughout the State.

☞ While the editor of the CAROLINIAN has his views as to who would be available and acceptable candidates for the several offices, he don't propose using its columns in "booming" them. No qualified aspirant will have cause for complaint on this score.

☞ We learn that the closing exercises of the Nixonton Academy last Thursday night were highly interesting. After a most capital address by Rev. J. G. Lennon, there were exercises in declamation, recitation, etc., by the pupils, all of whom did exceedingly well. There was a pleasant lawn exercise at the close.

☞ "W" asks, "How often did the 4th of March occur on Sunday in years when President's were inaugurated, and when will the next inauguration day occur on Sunday? Inauguration day occurred only three times on Sunday since the Government was established, the first time in 1821, the second in 1849 and the third in 1877. It will happen again in 1917.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

☞ It is remarked that "a great many more men can succeed on small than on large farms." This is largely so. In the latter case it may almost said there is no real success, the money apparently made being generally something less than fair interest on the large capital invested. This is proved by the fact that those who try to farm on a large scale on borrowed capital are nearly sure to fail. Men who try to farm moderately are equally sure of a moderate though substantial success.

☞ To inquiries of "A Reader," in relation to the "Bastile," we answer that it was originally a royal castle built for the defense of Paris against the English. It was begun in 1369 and completed in 1383. It was afterwards used as a State's prison, and became the scene of the most frightful crimes, as well as the most deplorable sufferings. Just before the French Revolution this prison was felt to be a great monument of slavery in the midst of a people meant to be free. So when the Revolution broke out the outraged people stormed and destroyed the Bastile, beheaded the governor and the officials and gave the order for its demolition. Lafayette sent the key of it to the United States, to General Washington as representative of a free and liberty-leving nation, and it is still kept at Mount Vernon.

☞ Carefully read the National platform, on our first page, and the State platform, on our second page.

☞ About 11 o'clock on Saturday the barn of Dr. McMullen, on Pennsylvania Avenue, was discovered on fire. Just 14 minutes after the tap of the bell the Fire Company had the Engine throwing water on the flames.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ The Pasquotank Democrats have called their county Convention to select delegates to their Senatorial and Congressional Conventions on the 11t of July. The executive committee has directed all the precinct meetings to be held on the 7th.

LOCAL MENTION.

It is warm enough now. The Ice man has plenty of customers—Cucumbers; be careful.—Underwood & Son are arranging to build a Dry Kiln.—Dr. J. E. Wood has been appointed Chief Marshal of our next Fair. What a fine appearance he will make on horseback.—The children of the Episcopal Sunday School had a very pleasant pic nic at the Park on Thursday.—J. Q. A. Wood, of Hertford, called on Friday morning, and Frank Nixon, of Winfal, in the evening Both gave good reports from Perquimans.—Rev. J. L. White, of Shelby, this State, has accepted a call to the Pastorship of the Baptist Church here.—Captainn M. B. Culpepper, of the Albemarle Fire Company, has been presented with a silver bugle.—Two men and three women, representing the Salvation Army, are here and at work.—Said an old gentleman to us yesterday: "I voted for General Harrison, the hero of "Tippecanoe," in 1840, and expect to vote for his grandson in 1888." And he seemed to mean what he said. Numbers of "Old line Whigs" feel just as he does.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

THE DISTRICT

Col. Samuel B Spruill died at Coleraine on the 14th inst., aged 81 years.

A cyclone passed over a part of Camden on Saturday, blowing down trees, breaking windows and doing other damage.

Mrs. Bettie M., wife of Mr. George W. Barrow, of Hertford, died on last Thursday evening, aged about 40 years; and Mattie, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs J. Q. A. Wood, died on Friday morning, aged 10 months and 1 day.

The Washington *Progress* says that on the receipt of the Governor's warrant ordering the execution of W. A. Potts jr., on July 13th, the commissioners ordered the sheriff to place a guard over the jail at night, and also to erect an enclosure adjoining the prison for the purpose of conducting the execution privately.

STATE ITEMS

The dysentery is playing havoc with the children in some sections

Huge panthers are said to be menacing the people of Buncombe county. Their habitation is reported to be so near as in ten miles of Asheville

The North Carolina Dental Association held an interesting convention in Raleigh last week. Seventy five dentists were in attendance.

Fifty or sixty gentlemen of Boston are organizing for the purpose of visiting Roanoke Island and New Berne in October next

The Winston Sentinel tells the sad story of the drowning two boys at Pomona, N. C. They were bathing and stepped into a deep channel, and not being able to swim, went under.

A census of Raleigh just completed, shows the population to be 13 050 including the suburds there are 16,550. The colored people outnumber the whites; but the white males exceed in number the colored males

The Goldsboro Argus says that on Wednesday and Thursday last three car loads of 800 bushels of whortleberries were shipped North from the different stations between that city and Burgaw.

A wolf hunt on an extensive scale has just been enjoyed in Haywood county. Seven wolves were captured and killed. Several of the wester counties pay bounties of $5 each for wolf-scalps

That Cherokee is the most productive country in the State, the following will substantiate: Mrs. Sanford Ledford, who lives in the lower end of the county, has given birth to four boys within the past twelve months.

The Newbern Journal under head of Swansboro Items says: Rattle snakes and alligators are in abundance. About a thousand have been killed in our county lately. Mr. E W O Riggs killed two whoppers last week with 19 rattles. Mr. Isaac Marshal killed one with 12 rattles. 6 feet long and had three rabbits in his paunch."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt-Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefactin or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

The following letter explains itself.

MRS, H. MURPHY.

Dear sister: You requested that I should give you a brief sketch of our meeting of the Union at the annual election of officers.

The day set apart for that occasion was the second Friday in June but the attendence being small it was postponed until the third Friday at which time the following officers were unanimously elected; Mrs. T. T. Whitcomb, President; Mrs. D. S. Kramer and Mrs. H. Heath, Vice Presidents; Mrs. P. W. Melick, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Grace Melick, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Cook, Treasurer; Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman, Supt. Juvenile Department; Miss Kate Horstick and Mrs. Emma Thompson Assistant Supt's Juvenile Department; Mrs. H. Murphy, Supt. Press Work; Miss Kate Horstick, Supt. Literature.

At the same meeting it was also decided that the ladies of the W. C. T. U. would hold a Sunday afternoon meeting occasionally; monthly or semi-monthly, as the case may be, when the Reform Club do not hold a meeting. This meeting will be held in the Reform Club room and will be conducted entirely by the ladies. All members of the W. C. T. U. are urgently requested to come and all others are cordially invited. The exercises are to consist of singing and reading selections or essays. The hour proposed 4.30 P. M.

M. E. MELICK,
Corresponding Sec'y.

On Thursday 21st inst. the Episcopal Sunday School went forth on a picnic to the Park. The day was extremely warm, but the children cared not for that. Mr. F. M. Grice's new bus awaited the merry crowd at the church door. Several private conveyances also brought some chosen ones to the "land they wished for." The Sunday school teachers and the Pastor Rev. Mr. Skinner gave the little people the necessary supervision. The day passed pleasantly away by report of the children. At noon they enjoyed an excellent dinner, and though games and sports were not possible on account of the heat, they speak with enthusiasm of the beautiful park and the delight of a day spent in the open air. Ah! if we only had the horse-cars to run from the depot to the park, how nice it would be! At the same time as we have them not, let us be thankful to see a real omnibus (and a handsome one too) gaily driving down Main St., (our Broadway.) It is not of much use to induce strangers to visit the city so long as everything seems unready for entertainment when they do come. Elizabeth City is improving slowly, but surely. It is to-day far more desirable as a residence than it was three years ago; it rests with our "City Fathers" to make it more so.

Among the greatest inducements to remain in a place to those intending a purchase, are school advantages. "Cheek" or assurance will not pass muster with the class of people more especially desired as settlers by the South. The teachers required for the children of such people must be able to do exactly what they profess to be able to do, and they must be able to do a good deal.

Yes, is the reply, you imply that our teachers are not as a rule quite up to the mark, but they are the best we can do at present. We cannot pay the price demanded by the first class teacher—and our own teachers suit us very well after all. But why not cultivate your own teachers? They can afford to teach cheaper than a stranger could. They have time and capacity—that wonderful power, which the Western millioniare offered to buy for his stupid daughter—and with the Normal schools and home study much may achieved. The attention of earnest students pevoting their time to the instruction of youth is invited to the consideration of a Normal Training school at Alma, Mich. (Madam, Matilda H. Ross.) The cost to the student teacher there is only $130.26 for a year of 36 weeks. The Summer Normal School of six weeks in same proportion A letter recently received suggests to Superintendents of schools to send their best primary teacher, for at least a term of four months, with the understanding that he or she is to return and give to your other primary teachers as far as possible the instruction he or she received. The Board could have a contract with the teacher whom they sent at their expense, stipulating that if he or she accepted a position elsewhere, (within a period) that he or she is to return to the Board the money expended. This is one way in which N. C. teachers may learn of the popular methods of work in their particular field It could easily be made practical and of enduring value, for all North Carolinians appear to be very quick to learn whatever they wish to know.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF June 20.

To Decapitations by M.—No 1. S-pain, No. 2. P-ants. So Question by Allen (Selected)—A wheel-barrow. To Enigma—Elizabeth City, N. C.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No. 1. Behead a condition of the weather and leave a part of the body.
No. 2 Behead a portion of land and leave a non temperance beverage.
No. 3. Behead one of Snakespears heroes and leave a part of the body.

ENIGMA.

By E. M.

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 2 3 6 is the monarch of the woods.
My 10 11 6 7 a body of water.
My 4 5 constituses a negative.
My 1 2 11 13 a street.
My 2 3 12 13 to be found near the ocean.
My 9 8 1 a title.
My 4 5 12 7 means not any.
My 12 7 7 13 means to be in want.
My whole is the name of one of the earliest settlements of America.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale & Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga. say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters We guarantee them always.

Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

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BAKING POWDER

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TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 9, 1888

Mail and Express (Southbound, daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12:30 P. M. Norfolk, leaves at 3:30 P. M.

Fast Accommodation (daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9:15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats, for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Albemarle Sound, Chowan, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers; also Jamesville & Washington and Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. route, and with Steamer Keystone State for Hertford, Winfall, Elizabeth, Merrifield, Dover and intermediate on the Chowan and Perquimmon rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 6 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all orders to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, delivery Pier N Block, by Norfolk Southern Railroad, Baltimore by P. W. & C. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet, and 19½ breadth of beam

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide, secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam at the discretion called for by the Charter, navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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So come right along for we are bound to do the liberal thing with you. When you come to us, you will find we do not but give you

THE STRAIGHT GOODS

every time The clothing we sell was not made of pig's wool and caterpiller's eyebrows and sewn together with a red hot needle and bum thread We invite you to examine

THE RAW MATERIAL

and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you don't go on a tear before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

HAPPINESS PROMOTED, LIFE PROLONGED, PLENTY PROVIDED by trading with

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Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 3 yards wide.

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO. have 1500 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

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If you have not called on Him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co. Celebrated Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co's. R. M. Paints, Armor's Mince Meat and Boyle's Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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Avoid the imposition of pretenders. Use for these troubles, and all of whose only aim is to bleed the time Take a SURE REMEDY CURED thoroughly, does not with attention to business, or any or inconvenience in any way On scientific medical principles. Immediate application to the seat of disease its influence is felt without delay. The functions of the human organism restored, wasted animating elements of life are given back, the become cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and

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The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen

Manufactured only by the

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Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

AT CHICAGO.

The Convention of the National Republican Party.

The Organization, with Portraits of Republican Leaders.

JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.

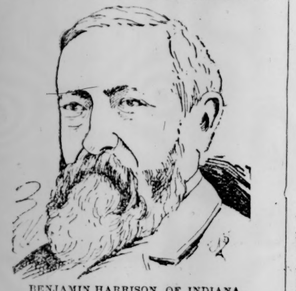
The Republican National Convention opened in the new Exposition Building at Chicago on Tuesday. Describing the scene at the opening, a dispatch says:

It was like a transformation from a barren plain into fairyland. With its myriads of electric jets in arches, in stars, in diamonds, in spheres, in almost every conceivable design of art, with its olios, banner ets, bunting

JOHN SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

streamers of one thousand hues, the immense interior was a symphony of color, a magnifi cent spectacle of the art decorative. The Chairman's platform was simply a floral bower.

Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk, on which, eight years ago, descended the gavel that announced the nomination of Gar-



BENJAMIN HARRISON, OF INDIANA.

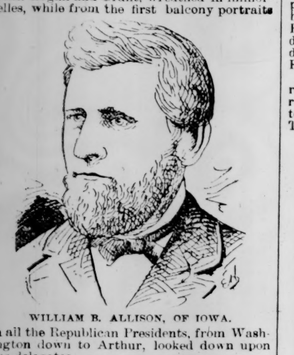
field, and four years later the success of Jas. G. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses—jac pemmots, merechal niel, hyacinths, violets, and lilies—and it shed its delicate perfume far and wide.

To the right and left the American flag was patterned in floral shields, while on the

R. A. ALGER, OF MICHIGAN.

top of either end two huge and artistically arranged bouquets attached to a rches of smilax, which in turn connected with the American flags which entwined the pillars and combined to make the stand an Arcadian bower.

Directly beneath the chair were pictures of Gens. Logan and Grant, wreathed in immortelles, while from the first balcony portraits



WILLIAM B. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

of all the Republican Presidents, from Washington down to Arthur, looked down upon the delegates.

After Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, had called the assembled delegates to order, the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus,

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, OF INDIANA.

of the Plymouth Congregational Church, made a short prayer.

Secretary Fessenden then read the call for the Convention, after which Chairman

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, OF CONNECTICUT.

Jones made an address, concluding with the presentation to the convention of John M. Thurston, of Nebrasbra, as temporary Chairman. Mr. Thurston was greeted with applause, and made a long address, in the course of which he made the following allusion to Blaine, which was greeted with the wildest kind of cheering:

"That gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of Republicanism and the nightmare of Democrats, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel the long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness, he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends, we cannot, dare not, commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field, where he will be invincible.

"And though James G. Blaine may not be our President, yet he remains our uncrowned king, wielding the baton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers. Honored and respected by all honest and loyal men, the greatest living American and the worthy object of our undying love."

Mr. Thurston also paid a glowing tribute to

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, OF OHIO.

the memory of the late Gen. Logan. He also spoke flatteringly of the various candidates for the Presidential nomination, and thought that from this splendid galaxy of political store the Convention could not choose amiss. The key note of this campaign, the speaker said, would be protection.

At 1:22 Mr. Thurston finished amid tremendous applause. The officers of temporary organization were read, and as they became seated in their official positions the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the audience joined in the refrain. At 1:33 P. M. Senator Hoar, of Michigan, took the floor and presented a gavel

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, OF NEW JERSEY.

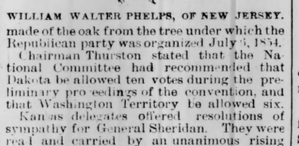
made of the oak from the tree under which the Republican party was organized July 6, 1854.

Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee had recommended that Dakota be allowed ten votes during the preliminary proceedings of the convention, and that Washington Territory be allowed six.

Kansas delegates offered resolutions of sympathy for General Sheridan. They were read and carried by an unanimous rising vote.

A petition from ex-Union soldiers requesting an admission to the Convention was read and referred to the National Committee.

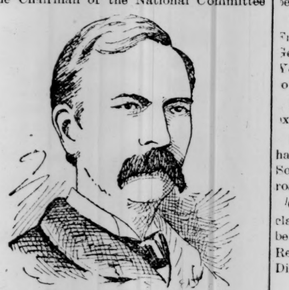
General Fremont was presented to the convention at 1.55 P. M., and he was greeted with great and prolonged ap-



FRANK HISCOCK, OF NEW YORK.

plause. He was introduced as an old hero, patriot and statesman, and the Republican party's first candidate for President. General Fremont made a short address, and was followed in an address by Frederick Douglass, the colored orator.

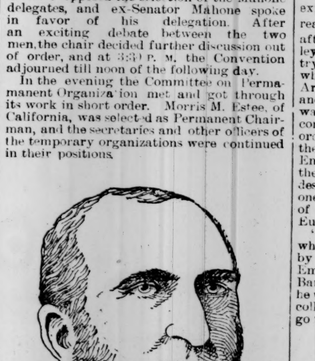
After a list of the committees of the various States and Territories had been read, the question of the contested Virginia delegation came up. The Chairman of the National Committee



J. B. FORAKER, OF OHIO.

decided to temporarily seat the delegates-at-large headed by William Mahone, and recommend that neither set of district delegates be allowed to vote during the temporary organization. Hon. John S. Wise opposed the selection of the Mahone delegates, and ex-Senator Mahone spoke in favor of his delegation. After an exciting debate between the two men, the chair decided further discussion out of order, and at 3:50 P. M. the Convention adjourned till noon of the following day.

In the evening the Committee on Permanent Organization met and got through its work in short order. Morris M. Estee, of California, was selected as Permanent Chairman, and the secretaries and other officers of the temporary organizations were continued in their positions.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, OF NEW YORK.

Second Day's Session.

The Convention was called to order at 12:33 by Temporary Chairman Thurston. Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Northrup made a short prayer. A number of resolutions desired to be embodied in the platform were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Hamill, of Colorado, moved an adjournment until 6 P. M., but his motion was not entertained. The report of the Committee on Organization was read and adopted. The report named for Permanent Chairman Hon. M. M. Estee, of California, who was conducted to the Chair amid applause, and made a short address. His remarks were devoted almost entirely to the protection issue and criticism of President Cleveland's Administration.

Two gavels, one of gold and silver, and the other made from a desk in Grant's Galena (Ill.) tannery, were presented to Chairman Estee.

A protracted debate occurred over the report of the Committee on Rules. The report was finally adopted, and at 2:10 the Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

The evening session began at 8:20. A resolution of sympathy for the German people in their affliction in losing Emperor Frederick was adopted by a rising vote, as were resolutions deploring the deaths of General Grant, Senator Logan and ex-President Arthur.

While waiting for the Committee on Credentials to report General W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the Convention.

Then Chairman Hepburn, of the Committee on Credentials, reported, saying there had been ten contests, all unimportant except Virginia. The majority report gave Wise fourteen of the Virginia delegates and Mahone eight. A minority report favored the admission of more Mahone delegates. After a long and somewhat acrimonious debate the majority report was adopted, and at 11:30 the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock the next morning.

The Third Day's Session.

At 10:05 Chairman Estee called the Convention to order. The Rev. Thomas Green, pastor of the Episcopal Church, invoked the divine blessing, after which the roll was called for members of the National Committee.

Major McKinley, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the platform, which was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Nominations were demanded and the roll of States was called. Mr. Warner, of Connecticut presented the first name, that of ex-Senator Hawley, without making any speech.

When Illinois was reached Gresham's name was presented by Leonard Swett, Davis, of Minnesota, Lynch (colored), of Mississippi, McCall, of Massachusetts, and Rector, of Texas, seconded Gresham's nomination.

General Benjamin Harrison was nominated by ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 P. M.

At 3:25 the Convention again met. Delegate Ferrill, of Texas, began by seconding Harrison's nomination, as did Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

The call of States for Presidential nominations then went on, and when Iowa was reached Congressman Hepburn nominated William B. Allison. The nomination was seconded by Bosworth, of Rhode Island.

Robert E. D. Frazer, of Michigan, nominated R. A. Alger, and the nomination was seconded by Noyes, of Massachusetts; Estes, of South Carolina; Egan, of North Carolina, and Eggers, of Arizona.

When New York was called Senator Frank Hiscock ascended the platform, and in a laudatory speech put in nomination Chauncey M. Depew. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Hartley, of Minnesota.

Ohio was next called, and amid cheers General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, nominated John Sherman. Foraker, of Ohio, Langston (colored), of Virginia, Darcy, of North Carolina, (colored), seconded Sherman's nomination. The speech of Governor Foraker was received with an outburst of cheers, the waving of banners and an enthusiastic furore that lasted twenty-five minutes.

Pennsylvania was called next, and Charles Emory Smith, of Philadelphia, presented the name of Edwin H. Fitler for nomination. Mr. Fitler was not seconded.

Wisconsin was reached, and Senator Spooner nominated Jeremiah Rusk. This made the ninth and last nomination of the day. Mr. Rusk's nomination was not seconded, and at 7:30 P. M. the Convention adjourned until 11 A. M. the following day.

LATER NEWS.

THREE workmen were killed in New York city by the caving in of a trench dug for gas mains.

CAPTAIN LINDEN, of Pinkerton's detective force, has arrested Express Agent Huber, of Sunburg, Penn., for stealing $20,600 from the Adams Express Company, August 20, 1886. The money was shipped from Philadelphia to Shamokin to pay the employes of the Mineral Mining Company. The money was found in Huber's house, behind the parlor mantle. Eleven thousand dollars was missing, and what was left had not been taken from the original packages.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John F. Phillips of Missouri, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Missouri; James G. Jenkins of Wisconsin, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Edward Mallet of New York, to be an Indian Inspector.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has sent a peaceful message to President Carnot of France, declaring his intention to pursue the policy outlined by his father.

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RUSSELL SAGE, the New York millionaire, has purchased for $101,000 the Grand Southern Railway in New Brunswick. The road originally cost $800,000.

CONGRESSMAN PERRY BELMONT has declared that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives from the First New York District.

STANLEY AT BAY.

The Famous Explorer Wounded and Surrounded by Hostile Natives.

A despatch from St. Paul de Loando, Africa, says: "Several deserters from Stanley's expedition of relief to Emin Pacha, have reached Camp Yambunga. They state that after traversing the Upper Aruwhimi Stanley struck into a rough mountainous country covered with dense forests. The natives, who were excited by reports spread by the Arabs, disputed the passage of the expedition, and there was continuous fighting. Stanley was severely wounded by an arrow. He was compelled several times to construct camps in order to repel attacks, and was obliged to use the reserve provisions that were intended for Emin Pacha. The Soudanese attached to the force had all died or disappeared. The deserters estimate that the caravan had lost one-third of its men, and they say that many of those remaining were ill, including the Europeans.

"Stanley was encamped nursing his wound when the deserters left. He was surrounded by hostiles and was unable to send news to Emin or directly to Yambunga. Major Barttelot had returned to Yambunga, where he was awaiting the men that Mr. Ward was collecting to form a powerful expedition to go to the relief of Stanley."

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The First Appropriation for Saltpetre Made Since the War.

THE $30,000 recently voted by the House for firing morning and evening salutes to the flag brought out a curious fact. The powder left over from the war lasted exactly twenty-three years. The last barrel was used on April 1. Since then no salutes have been fired at any military posts except West Point, Fort Monroe, and Fort Riley. No appropriation had ever been asked for the purpose before, and none of the Senators and members knew where the powder for these salutes came from. However, when the matter was explained, the House very willingly agreed to give the $30,000.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Penal Code bill making penal legislation uniform throughout the country after a period of twenty-eight years.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. MARY N. PRESCOTT, poet and authoress, died Thursday night at Newburyport, Mass. She was a sister of Harriet Prescott Spofford.

A BUTCHER killed his son at Hackensack, N. J., while the lad was defending his mother.

JAY GOULD has returned to New York, after an extended tour over his railway system, much improved in health.

A GERMAN, who from long continued drinking became deranged, at Springfield, Mass., foiled in an attempt to murder his family, cut his throat with fatal effect in a cell at the police station.

BUNKER HILL DAY was observed at Boston with two civic parades. The exchanges were closed and mercantile business was suspended.

FIRE destroyed the town of Dubois, Penn., rendering 3000 people homeless and causing a loss of about $1,000,000. Over three hundred houses were burned and an area a mile long by a half-mile wide was laid in ruins.

ONE of the most destructive fires ever experienced in Connecticut visited Danbury and laid waste twenty acres in the heart of the city, causing a loss of over $125,000.

THE New Hampshire State Prohibition Convention met at Concord. Dr. Edgar L. Carr of Pittsfield was nominated for Governor.

THE twenty-first annual convention of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States has been held at Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Over 200 members were present.

MINNIE GOODWIN, fifteen years old, attempted to start a fire with kerosene at Sharon, Penn. The can exploded, scattering the contents over her clothes, and the girl was burned to death.

CAPTAIN W. A. ANDREWS has sailed from Boston on a perilous voyage which he proposes to make across the Atlantic in a twelve-foot dory named the "Dark Secret."

South and West.

PROMPTED by jealousy, Farmer Lawray, of West Point, Ill., killed his wife, his hired man and himself.

HORATIO HATFIELD, aged twelve years, shot and fatally wounded Thomas J. Allen, aged ten, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., on account of an old quarrel in which he had several times threatened to kill Allen.

MYRIADS of grasshoppers have appeared in many parts of Southern Indiana, and they devoured all vegetation as they went. They destroy meadows first, then the foliage of the trees, and next corn, oats and garden vegetables. Thousands of acres of meadows have been devastated by them.

AMOS COX and Arthur Hands, of Waukesha, Wis., were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were fishing.

AT Durham, N. C., on Saturday, York Gilson, Henry Battle, Dan. Simmons and John Justice were sentenced to be simultaneously hung, August 30, for the murder of a mulatto girl.

SEVEN men attempted to rob a train at Muskogee, Indian Territory. They killed one passenger and wounded the newsboy and mail agent, but fled without securing any booty.

FOUR train hands were killed and three passengers injured by the derailment of an engine at Pope's Head, Va.

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Washington.

By direction of the President, a message of sympathy with Germany in the loss of Emperor Frederick was cabled to United States Minister Pendleton at Berlin. The House of Representatives also passed a resolution of sympathy with the German nation.

THE Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as reported to the House, appropriates $23,714,-753, being $7,881,278 less than the regular and special estimates and $1,208,267 more than the current appropriations.

GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN at last accounts was rapidly recovering from his severe illness.

MISS FLORA WEST, daughter of the British Minister to Washington, has been married at Paris to Gabriel Salan-on, Secretary of the American French Legation.

COMMISSIONER WRIGHT has submitted estimates aggregating $153,540 for the expenses of the new Department of Labor for the next fiscal year, of which $84,740 is for salaries.

THE President has approved the act to promote agriculture; the act for a public building at Monroe, La.; the act making Inauguration Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia.

THE President has approved the act for the erection of a public building at Hoboken, N. J.

Foreign.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution favoring a perpetual treaty with the United States for the settlement of disputes by arbitration.

SENOR JOSE VICTORINO LASTARRIA, the eminent statesman and writer of Chili, has died, aged sixty-one years. He was President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Chili.

AN autopsy on the body of the late Emperor Frederick disclosed that he had died of a cancer.

THE new Emperor of Germany, William II., has addressed letters to the German army and navy, announcing his father's death and his accession to the throne, and calling upon the soldiers and sailors to take the oath of fidelity to the new government.

FRANK DAVIS, mail carrier between Shannonville and Read, Canada, was killed by being dragged by his horse, which became frightened at a bicycle.

HON. WOODBURY MCLELAN has been appointed Governor of Nova Scotia.

DURING the Bairam feast in Constantinople the Albanians and Nubians of the Imperial Guard fought out an ancient feud. Eighteen Africans and three Albanians were killed and dozens on both sides were wounded.

NO foreign officers will be allowed to attend the Russian military manoeuvres this year, and Russian officers have been forbidden to attend similar manoeuvres abroad.

A NUMBER of houses in the cities of Leon and Silao, Mexico, have been carried away and many persons drowned by a flood in the Leon River. Large numbers of cattle have also been drowned.

THE German steamer Nord has been destroyed by fire off Kiel. Eight of the crew were drowned by the capsizing of their boat after leaving the burning vessel.

THE nine days' general conference of the foreign missions of the world, held in London, to which the United States sent 168 delegates, has ended. It strongly urged an increase in the number of missionaries.

THE MARKETS.

25 NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed	8½	@	9¼
Calves, common to prime	8	@	9½
Sheep	4½	@	5½
Lambs	6	@	7½
Hogs—Live	5 75	@	5 90
Dressed	7¼	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 65
West. good to choice	4 85	@	5 30
Wheat—No. 2 Red	89½	@	91½
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	51½	@	56½
Oats—White State	40	@	41½
Mixed Western	34	@	38
Hay—Choice Timothy	95	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	1 05	@	1 10
Lard—City Steam	8 00	@	8 15
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	20½
Dairy	17	@	19
West. Im. Creamery	14	@	16½
Factory	13	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	7¾	@	8¾
Skims	2	@	6½
Western	7	@	8¼
Eggs—State and Penn	16½	@	17
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 00	@	4 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 00	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	6 50	@	8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 85	@	5 95
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1		@	87
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57	@	57½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	35¾	@	36
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	8½	@	9
Hogs—Live	5½	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow	68	@	69
Oats—White	47½	@	48½
Rye—State	60	@	65¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7½
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5	@	7¾
Hogs—Northern	—	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 00	@	3 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	93½	@	94¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	58	@	59
Oats—Mixed	—	@	42
Rye—No. 2	—	@	78
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@	19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@	9¼

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

113TH DAY.—The Senate went into secret session and took up and ratified the long-pending treaty providing for an adjustment of the Venezuelan claims.

114TH DAY.—The following bills were passed: The Senate bill to provide pneumatic gun carriages for the War Department (authorizing contracts with the Pneumatic Gun Carriage Company, and appropriating $160,000); the Senate bill appropriating $500,000 for an additional fire-proof building for the use of the National Museum (to be erected in the Smithsonian grounds, just west of the Smithsonian Institution) House joint resolution authorizing the loan of tents and tent equipage for the veteran organization of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at the Gettysburg reunion, was explained by Mr. Hawley, and passed.

115TH DAY.—Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back adversely the bill directing the President to make proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain products of foreign States ....The Senate took up the private pension bills on the calendar and passed all of them, ninety-two in number, including one giving $12 a month to each of the two daughters of Major Abner Morgan, of the Revolutionary Army, and one for a soldier of the War of 1812.

116TH DAY.—The International Marine Conference bill was agreed upon in a joint meeting of the two Houses....The Senate then adjourned in honor of New Hampshire's Centennial celebration of her ratification of the Constitution.

House Proceedings.

139TH DAY.—Bills were placed on the calendar authorizing the United States to become a party to the Geodetic Association, and providing for a World's Exposition at Washington in 1892, and for a permanent exposition of the three Americas....The Army Appropriation bill was passed.... There was warm debate on the need of coast defences....The Sundry Civil bill was reported, but no action was taken.

140TH DAY.—A bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a public building at Brownsville, Texas....A bill was passed appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the public building at Wichita, Kan. ....On motion of Mr. Randall the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Lawler moved an amendment appropriating $50,000 for the repair of the Chicago Post-office and Custom-house. After a long struggle, he finally received an allowance of $20,000 for the purpose....Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution appropriating $25,-000 for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. The measure failed to pass....A resolution was introduced, authorizing the loan of tents and tent equipage to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at the Gettysburg Reunion. Time expired before a decisive vote was taken.

141ST DAY.—Mr. Townshend offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to loan tents and equipage to the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the coming Gettysburg reunion, and it was passed unanimously ....The House then considered the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The pending paragraph was that relating to the Congressional Library building. Mr. Ryan had read a resolution directing the Senate and House Committees on Public Grounds to invite plans for a library, cost not to exceed three millions, from five eminent architects, and report at the next session. Meanwhile the work on the building is to be stopped, and the Library Committee dissolved. It was finally adopted, and the provision in the bill appropriating $500,000 for the continuation of the work on the Library building was stricken out. An amendment increasing the appropriation for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers of land offices from $500,000 to $524,-000 was passed....A bill was passed authorizing the appointment of an additional Associate Justice for the Territory of Dakota.

142D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. McShane, of Nebraska, favored a reduction of the appropriation for special agents from $100,000 to $50,-000. Various amendments to increase and decrease the appropriation were rejected, and the paragraph remained unchanged.... The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bridge bills.

145D DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was again considered. The amendments in the bill included an increase of $24,-000 in the appropriation for the Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Terribly Disastrous and Fatal Inundations Throughout Mexico.

Mexico has just been visited with the worst flood ever known in the history of the Republic.

The latest advices from Seores report 500 houses swept away and a great number of lives lost, while at Leon, the next city in size to the capital, 1000 bodies have been recovered from the flood of waters. One mile square in the heart of the city was gorged.

At Lagon, about forty miles north of Leon, the loss of life and property was nearly equally as terrible as at Leon, many people and cattle being swept away in the rushing waters, mines filled with water and miners drowned trying to escape.

The country from Celaya to Logas was one immense sea of water, while the railroad was in a deplorable condition. Hundreds of families were homeless at all points, and many starved before relief could be sent them. Crops were ruined.

Note

St. Jacobs Oil FOR STABLEMEN AND STOCKMEN

It is the Greatest Remedy known FOR Horses and Cattle

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHAS A. VOGELER CO. BALTO. MD.

RRR RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD! CURES ALL PAINS, Internal or External.

It was the first and is the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. It is more refreshing and better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quick as Radway's Ready Relief.

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

A FINE, SURE MEDICINE.

RADWAY & CO.—Gentlemen: Your Pills have often warded off sickness in my family. I never think it safe to be without them; they are a fine, sure medicine. Most respectfully yours, HENRY RENWORTH, Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill.

What a Physician Says of Radway's Pills.

I am using your R. R. Relief and your Regulating Pills, and have recommended them above all pills, and sell a great many of them. I have them on hand always, and use them in my practice and in my own family, and expect to, in preference of all Pills. Yours respectfully, DR. A. C. MIDDLEBROOK, Doraville, Ga.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its functions. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.

Dyspepsia of Long Standing Cured.

DR. RADWAY—I have for years been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver complaint and found but little relief until I got your Pills, and they made a perfect cure. They are the best medicine I ever had in my life. Your friend forever, WILLIAM NOONAN, Blanchard, Mich.

DR. RADWAY & CO., N. Y.

Worth Knowing.

That ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the highest result of medical science and skill, and in ingredients and method have never been equaled.

That they are the original and genuine porous plasters upon whose reputation imitators trade.

That ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS never fail to perform their remedial work quickly and effectually.

That for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Colds, Lung Trouble, Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Liver and Stomach Affections, Strains and all Local Pains, they are invaluable.

That when you buy ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS you obtain the best plasters made.

Schiller, before composing, always put his feet in cold water.

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble.

Old money bags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly man?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.
The world-wide remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone your system and build up your flesh and strength.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord, of New York, has a diamond necklace worth $250,000.

What it Means.

To the man or woman who has never been ill, the word "health" is meaningless. But to the one who has suffered and despaired, health appears as a priceless boon. To the thousands of unfortunate women who are suffering from some of the many forms of weakness or irregularities peculiar to their sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy restoration of this "priceless boon."

AN $800 watch has just been imported for a gentleman in Connecticut.

The spooks and goblins that delight
To fill with terror all the night:
That stalk abroad in hideous dreams
With which dyspepsia's fancy teems,
Will never trouble with their ills
The man who trusts in Pierce's Pills.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets:—vegetable, harmless, pai less, su el

The ex-Empress Eugenie has developed a tendency towa d Spiritualism.

WHY?

WHY do I have this drowsy, lifeless feeling? WHY do I have Backache? WHY Neuralgia and Rheumatism? WHY does Scrofulous taint and Erysipelas show itself?

BECAUSE your blood is filled with Poison, which must be Completely Eradicated before you can regain health. You must go to the root of the matter. Put the Kidneys—the great and only blood purifying organs—in complete order, which is complete health, and with

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

and WARNER'S SAFE PILLS your Cure is Certain.

WHY do we know this? BECAUSE tens of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the world have voluntarily written us to this effect.

There is no standstill in disease. You are either growing Better or Worse. How is it with YOU?

WHY not to-day resort to that medicine, which has veritably Cured Millions, and which will cure you if you will give it a chance?

All of Warner's preparations are Purely Vegetable. They are made on honor. They are time-tried. They are No New Discovery, untried and worthless, on the contrary, they have stood the test—they have proved their superiority. They stand alone in pre-eminent merit, and

YOU KNOW IT.

Switzerland's Milk Cows.

Switzerland has 660,000 milk cows, all of native breed, and divided into two sharply defined races, the brown and the spotted. The former color varies from deep fawn to mouse gray, the latter shade being held in the most esteem. The brown race is short-horned and considered as the original type. It corresponds to the remains found on the sites of the Roman cities of the third century of our era. The skulls of this race, furthermore, are identical with those found in the Swiss lake dwellings. The spotted race, peculiar to Berne and Fribourg, is believed to be of Scandinavian origin.—*Picayune.*

Princess Beatrice Battenburg is taking a variety of internal and outward methods for the reduction of her obesity, which threatens to become abnormal.

The Makers of a Well Known Churn write:

"We have been often asked by dairymen: 'What is the very best soap to use to properly cleanse dairy utensils?' We have invariably replied, the 'Ivory,' but as for giving specific directions for washing dairy utensils, it is really summed up in making them thoroughly clean. Boiling water must be used, and that, in connection with IVORY SOAP, will thoroughly cleanse and deodorize the wood, leaving it clean and sweet for further use. Any dairy utensils half cleaned will spoil the delicate aroma of 'gilt edge butter,' which may be perfect